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**Giscard's Reported Wanderings
At Night Pose a Mystery That
Provokes Curiosity, Criticism**Keystone
Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose reported night-time absences from the Elysée Palace have raised eyebrows here in recent days, received a blunt reminder from the Socialist party newsletter Le Nation today that the presidency is not a part-time job.

But French public opinion, as reflected in the press, generally took a light-hearted attitude to published reports that the President frequently goes out at night and that often his aides have no idea where to find him.

There appears no sign so far of a major political scandal over a suggestion in the influential newspaper Le Monde on Tuesday that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's private life was interfering with his leadership of the country.

According to the Le Monde report, the President occasionally drives off alone in his car at night, leaving a sealed envelope telling where he can be reached in an emergency. His security aides fear that he may become involved in an accident or become the victim of a crime, the newspaper said.

But the weekly magazine Paris Match reported today that, contrary to what had previously been written, a car of security men follows the President wherever he goes.

The newsletter Le Nation, which has never completely forgiven Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for his less than wholehearted support of the late President Charles de Gaulle, became the first national publication to speak disapprovingly of the President's private life.

Le Nation, which has a limited circulation but is widely read in political circles, said: "What does the President want and what has he ever wanted except to be where he now is?"

"Now that he is President— we must remind him that being President is not a 9-to-5 job."

The Elysée Palace said that it would not comment on the rumors and gossip about the President's private life, which have been alluded to in several French news papers.

Sources close to the presidential palace said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing worked fast and frantically all day and needed to relax in the evening and on weekends.

(Shopping, Dog Walks.)

According to Paris Match, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been seen out often in Paris, driving alone in his car in the early hours of the morning. He also goes shopping in large department stores and takes his dogs

for walks in the Bois de Boulogne on the city's outskirts, the magazine said.

Paris Match pointed out the differences between the President and Haroun al Raschid, the despotic ruler of "The Thousand and One Nights" who disguised himself as an ordinary citizen and went out on the town at night.

Noting that a security car always accompanied the President, the magazine said: "Haroun al Raschid, his forerunner in plunging incognito into the everyday world of his subjects, would never have accepted this inconvenience."

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Leftists Expected to Carry Bill**Abortion Bill Vote Near in France**

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—In a passionate speech, former Gaullist Finance Minister Michel Debré last night rallied hesitant deputies in the National Assembly against the government's liberal abortion bill.

With the vote scheduled for early tomorrow, it now appears that Socialist and Communist rebels alone will save one of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's principal reforms from defeat.

The bill has been debated here for three days and has split the 50-member Assembly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing asked on television Tuesday night that the deputies not deform it.

The law would give women the right to abortion during the first 6 weeks of pregnancy. The present law, which dates from 1920, makes abortion a crime.

Religious Opposition

Tuesday, the Vatican came out with a strong anti-abortion statement and the timing of the statement was taken as an attempt here to influence the French vote. Today, the grand sabbat of France issued a statement pointing out that abortion is a crime under Jewish law.

National Assembly observers estimate that roughly two-thirds of the 291-member majority will oppose the government's bill. Most of the 180-man leftist opposition will have to vote in favor to reach the 246 votes necessary for passage. The left favors the bill.

Tonight, the Assembly voted,

286-172, to reject an amendment that would have considerably diluted the sweep of the abortion reform.

Mr. Debré, drove the Assembly's applause after arguing that France, of all the Western nations, needed to increase its population.

France has the lowest population density in the European Economic Community.

"More than ever, in this era of competition," Mr. Debré said, "we must increase our numbers. Modernization must be encouraged in the interest of France."

The former prime minister said that the law was being considered at the very time that socialist nations were beginning to do

Keystone
Michel Debré**Ethiopian Junta Names Head
Of Government, Reports Calm**

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Ethiopia's military rulers named a new government leader today—the fifth since February—and asserted that the country is tranquil in the wake of the execution without trial of 60 former top officials.

The soldiers rejected Ugandan President Idi Amin's contention that unrest prevailed in the country. Referring to Gen. Aman, Gen. Teferi has two handicaps: he is 10 to 20 years older than most council members and he is a general while they rank from major down to private.

When the soldiers began their revolution in February, Emperor Haile Selassie, 82, was sent on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

acceptance speech after his election that he would seek to improve living standards for workers and peasants and to eliminate differences of class, tribe and religion.

The council said in a statement that Gen. Teferi has demonstrated honesty and qualities of leadership. But like Gen. Aman, Gen. Teferi has two handicaps: he is 10 to 20 years older than most council members and he is a general while they rank from major down to private.

In Phnom Penh, the vote appeared to bolster chances for negotiations but most observers predicted continued warfare.

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There was a 30-minute ex-

**Seat in UN
Is Retained
By Lon Nol****Sihanouk's Claim
Rejected, 56-54**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI)—The UN General Assembly, by a two-vote margin early today staved off Chinese and Third World demands to oust the present Cambodian regime. It pressed instead for conciliation of the rival Cambodian factions.

Climaxing a tense nine-hour session after midnight, the assembly voted 56 to 54 with 24 abstentions for a resolution calling on "all the powers which have been influencing the two parties to the conflict" in Cambodia to "use their good offices for conciliation between these two parties with a view to restoring peace."

It also asked Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to "end appropriate assistance to the two contending parties claiming lawful rights in Cambodia" and to report back to the assembly in a year.

Blocking the effort to replace President Lon Nol's delegation with one from Prince Norodom Sihanouk's regime in exile in Peking, the resolution specified that the assembly would take no further action until after Mr. Waldheim's report.

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Arabs, Africa Split

The close decision split the Arab and African blocs who often dominate the assembly. Some African and Arab countries abstained or voted with Asian, European, South and North American countries, including the United States, who opposed seating

an exile regime.

The statement by Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua indicated that Peking intends to ignore the resolution's request that "powers which have been influencing" the Cambodian rivals should now seek conciliation between them. China is regarded as the major influence behind Prince Sihanouk.

The United States was not one of the 23 original sponsors of the resolution but Mr. Huang said it had "concocted" and "master-minded" it.

The United States did not reply to the Chinese attack but a U.S. official dismissed it as "sour grapes." Earlier, U.S. Ambassador John Scali denied a Chinese charge that the United States had instigated the Cambodian parliament's 1970 ouster of Prince Sihanouk in favor of Lon Nol.

Long Boret, the Cambodian Premier, appeared relieved and elated over the vote, which he had witnessed from the side of the assembly.

When the soldiers began their revolution in February, Emperor Haile Selassie, 82, was sent on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

change of stone throwing by plainclothes policemen and Catholic youth among the estimated 200 demonstrators who were able to gather at the main church rallying point, two miles from the downtown section of Saigon.

Initial reports said none of the clashes were very large.

About 40 demonstrators and 20 policemen were hurt in fighting with sticks and stones. Plainclothes police also used sling-shots to fire zinc pellets at the demonstrators.

Fighting broke out at some of the churches.

A group of about 100 demonstrators broke through a barbed-wire barricade and marched peacefully several blocks from a courthouse, where directors of three newspapers had been scheduled to go on trial at the National Assembly building.

At the assembly building, opposition deputies and a Catholic priest, the Rev. Phan Khac Tu, a member of the Front Against Hunger, denounced President Nguyen Van Thieu and the U.S. government. He said they were regarded as the major influence behind Prince Sihanouk.

The Anti-Corruption Movement, which organized the protest, had planned for 10,000 to 20,000 demonstrators to march on the Presidential Palace, the assembly building and the courthouse.

Half a dozen major roads leading to the government buildings in the downtown section were also sealed off, and the trial was postponed.

The government had refused

the movement permission to hold

the march, even though the organizers promised that it would be peaceful.

In another development, Mr. Thieu announced six cabinet changes today.

All the newcomers are strong pro-Thieu men, and their entry into the cabinet was unlikely to quiet his critics. An opposition leader said, "We do not accept a renovation of the cabinet."

Mr. Thieu named 36-year-old Nguyen Van Hao as deputy prime and financial czar in charge of revitalizing the South Vietnamese economy. Mr. Hao studied at Harvard Business School in 1971. Although politically pro-Thieu, he is considered an economic maverick. Mr. Thieu's problems are largely economic, with investments dropping and unemployment rising.

The other appointees included

Le Quang Trung, promoted from secretary-general of the Finance Ministry to minister of finance;

Nguyen Van Diep, a director of the Vietnam Commercial Bank, named minister of economy, and

Ho Van Cham, moving from minister of veterans affairs to minister of information.

The new appointees replace

ministers Mr. Thieu fired Oct. 24

under pressure from the opposition.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press
UNREGISTERED WEAPON—Running for refuge behind coils of barbed wire and a portable armor shield, a South Vietnamese plainclothes policeman fires a sling-shot at anti-government demonstrators in Saigon.

Catholic Protest Quashed

**60 Reported Hurt in Clashes
By Police, Marchers in Saigon**

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP)—

Police and anti-government dem-onstrators clashed today at five separate points, causing an estimated 60 injuries to both sides. But the police appeared to have prevented large street marches by sealing off the assembly points at four Catholic churches before dawn.

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clashes were very large.

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lic priest, the Rev. Phan Khac Tu,

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Nguyen Van Thieu and the U.S.

government. He said they were

responsible for South Vietnam's

faltering economy.

Repression Charged

Mr. Thieu was also condemned

for what the opposition mem-

bers said was his use of force to re-

press dissent.

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*After IRA Bombing in London***Parliament Speeds Anti-Terror Bill**

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The government urged Parliament today to approve "with determination and reasonable expedition" a bill to outlaw the Irish Republican Army. Scotland Yard told the public to beware of repeat bombings.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, calling on Parliament to put through emergency anti-terrorism legislation, said, "I hope today we shall approach with determination and reasonable expedition the task of making sure our defense against further outrages are as effective as we can make them."

Parliament plunged into what appeared likely to be an extended

session on the bill less than 24 hours after IRA bombers struck again in London.

The police called the first bomb a "come-on bomb"—a booby trap designed to catch police and others brought to the scene by the first explosion. They warned the public to be ready for more of the same.

Nine persons were wounded, including five policemen. It brought the total of casualties from IRA bombs in Britain in the last two years to 49 dead and 810 injured.

The government hoped to push the anti-terrorism bill through Parliament and make it law by tomorrow night.

A growing clamor among Con-

servative opposition members of Parliament to bring back holding threatened earlier to hold up passage of the bill.

But the leader of the house, Edward Short, in a move to head off this, announced that the Commons would be given an opportunity to debate the whole capital punishment issue before Christmas—probably in the second week of December.

Opening the debate, Mr. Jenkins said he was reluctant to demand, as he did in the bill, such powers as the right to bar or expel IRA suspects from Britain and the right for police to hold them without charges for seven days.

"These powers," he said, "involve some encroachment, limited but real, on the liberties of individual citizens. Few things would provide a more gratifying victory for the terrorists than for this country to undermine its traditional freedom in the very process of countering the enemies of its freedom."

Conservative Backing

"This," he said, "we must keep in mind not only today but in the future as we persevere in what may not be a short struggle to eradicate terrorism from this country."

Mr. Jenkins added, "I have not claimed and do not claim now that proscription of the IRA will of itself reduce these terrorist outrages. But the public should no longer have to endure the affront of public demonstrations in support of that body."

The Conservative party's home affairs spokesman, Sir Keith Joseph, said his party would support the bill.

"National security must, with due regard for civil liberties, take priority," he said.

The bill made the IRA illegal in Britain as it has long been in both parts of Ireland, banned the wearing of IRA uniforms or emblems, gave authorities powers to expel or bar IRA suspects from Britain and gave the police the right to hold IRA suspects for seven days for questioning before bringing charges.

It set a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine for IRA membership.

"There is no-repeat no-confusion in Ethiopia," the council said.

It said that there was no need for any Ethiopian—let alone Haile Selassie—to accept the status of refugee in Uganda.

African diplomats and officials at the headquarters of the 42-nation Organization of African Unity can feel safe in Addis Ababa and that Eritrea Province should be given independence were far-fetched and a deliberate blow against Ethiopian territorial integrity.

After Mr. Endalkachew, Michael Imru became premier and then Gen. Aman. Mr. Michael is now serving as information minister.

The Military Council said again today that the Ethiopian people

Mexican Kidnappers Demand \$800,000

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28 (AP)—A Mexican newspaper said yesterday it had found two ransom notes demanding \$800,000 for the release of the Mexican wife of a wealthy American.

La Prensa said Sara Martinez Davis was kidnapped 10 days ago in Cuernavaca, where she lived with her husband, Ogden Thomas Davis.

will determine the fate of the emperor, held in his former Grand Palace along with about 150 other figures slated for court-martial.

In its message to Gen. Amin, the council said that the Ugandan leader's contentions that the emperor was not safe in Addis Ababa and that Eritrea Province should be given independence were far-fetched and a deliberate blow against Ethiopian territorial integrity.

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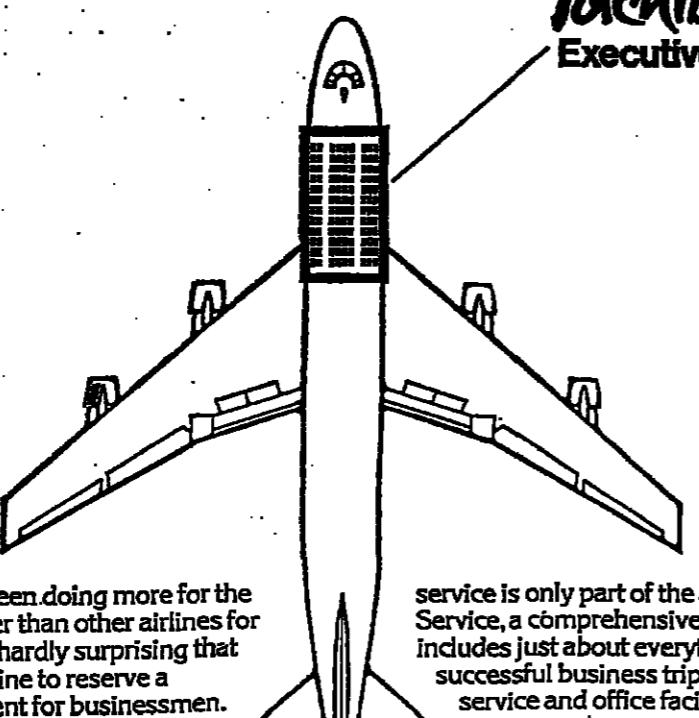
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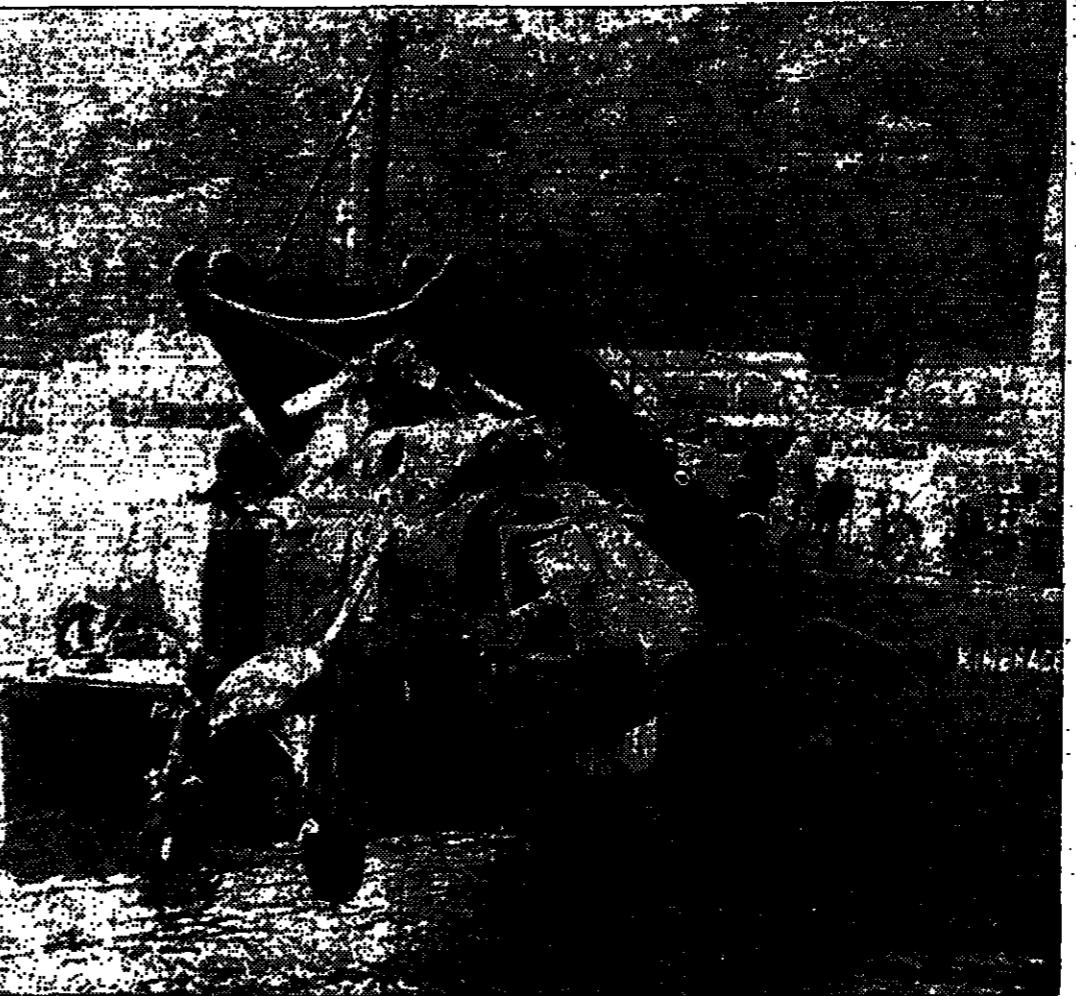
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Associated Press
Britain's Sea King helicopter being brought home after crashing at sea.

U.K. Salvage Crews Beat Russians to Secret Copter

PORTRLAND, England, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Royal Navy divers yesterday won a race against Russian salvagers in International waters to salvage a sunken helicopter carrying the latest British secret submarine detection equipment, a navy spokesman said.

The search and salvage operation began when the £1-million (\$3.32-million) Sea King heli-

copter crashed and sank in 200 feet of water off Portland, on Nov. 19, with its direction finder still blipping.

Rough seas prevented rescue operations until a diver yesterday secured a line to the helicopter and the rescue ship, Rescuer, hauled it to the surface.

"During the salvage work a close interest was shown by

Russian trawlers in the area—up to six at one time—which came within 400 yards of the Rescuer," the navy spokesman said.

Commercial ships reported five

Russian ships appeared on the

scene immediately after the Royal

Navy broadcast a "keep clear"

signal and started trawling the

seabed. The helicopter crew was rescued at the time of the crash

Simonet Presents Conservation Plan

EEC Energy Aide Fears Oil Price Rise Soon

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Arab oil producers may again raise oil prices soon despite quadrupling of prices in the last 14 months, according to the European commission responsible for energy policy, Henri Simonet.

He issued this warning here today when presenting an EEC "action program" for fuel conservation designed to save \$2 billion between now and 1985.

His measures, which have yet to be agreed by the European Economic Community's nine governments, cover domestic and industrial energy use as well as recommendations for saving fuel by car owners.

Mr. Simonet told a press conference that the community means business.

But he questioned whether recent expressions of goodwill toward Europe by the oil producers had been "entirely genuine." He referred to the postponement this week of the first meeting of EEC and Arab officials, which would have taken place in Paris, and was intended to launch a so-called "Euro-Arab dialogue."

Referring to discussion of the energy crisis at the proposed EEC summit meeting in Paris next month, the commissioner said that he expected "the best and the worst" from that occasion. He expressed his hope that, at the very least, the summit meeting would be able to find a modus vivendi by France and its eight partners on the issue of participation in the International Energy Agency.

The commissioner added that there seems to be no inconsistency between sharing off on a community basis in the event of another Arab oil embargo and sharing under the International Energy Agency arrangements.

OPEC Asks Single Price

VIENNA, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Economic experts of oil-exporting nations today recommended a single price for oil as of Jan. 1 with an increase to offset inflation during the last three months.

A three-day meeting of the economic commission of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries endorsed a plan to end the current two-tier structure of oil prices, based on posted, or tax reference, prices.

Mr. Simonet said that the dependence on foreign oil imports could be cut back in the same period from the present 63-per-cent level to 45 per cent. The commissioner also said that nuclear energy must become responsible for half the EEC's electricity needs by 1985 and that coal production must be maintained at the current level. "All these," he argued, "are realistic goals."

At the last moment the Arabs declined to attend as a result of the EEC's refusal to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to send a representative to the talks—despite recognition of the PLO by the UN.

The commissioner said that the talks, which he thinks are only temporarily stalled, could only proceed if two conditions were fulfilled: The EEC has to speak with a united voice and it is certain that the Arabs are genuinely interested in holding the "dialogue."

"Even if the oil producers agree to postpone yet another price increase until the dialogue begins, the community must be quite clear about its own objectives and organize the legal framework for a response in the event of another energy crisis like last year," Mr. Simonet said.

He stressed the need for a full energy policy to be developed by the EEC, adding that it was essential for the community to have some control over the economic threats from outside which endanger its cohesion.

He suggested that a "rational use" of energy could reduce demand during the next decade by

5 per cent and that the dependence on foreign oil imports could be cut back in the same period from the present 63-per-cent level to 45 per cent. The commissioner also said that nuclear energy must become responsible for half the EEC's electricity needs by 1985 and that coal production must be maintained at the current level. "All these," he argued, "are realistic goals."

Despite the availability of free abortions for working women, illegal abortions are still a problem here. Eleven women died from illegal abortions or self-administered abortions in Moscow last year. Dr. Bolshansky said, and two others had unexpected fatal reactions to anesthesia or medicines used in legal abortions in government hospitals.

Sometimes, he said, women resort to do-it-yourself abortions to keep their husbands from learning about their pregnancies. Other Russians said privately that sometimes unwed mothers, even

Abortion in the Soviet Union

Easy to Get, but Frowned On

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Mrs. Liliya Karp is a computer programmer with a 2-year-old son. This month she had her second abortion in two years at one of Moscow's best-equipped maternity hospitals.

"I want more children—but later," she explained with a shy smile. "I had my first abortion because my son was still young, only a year. Now my husband, who is a professor, is hoping to go to America on an exchange. We think it will be hard to take care of two children there. So I decided to have a second abortion."

The operation was quick and easy, she said. But still, she felt that two abortions were enough. "After this, I think I will prefer to use the loop," she said. "I cannot use the pill because my liver reacts."

The operation was quick and easy, she said. But still, she felt that two abortions were enough. "After this, I think I will prefer to use the loop," she said. "I cannot use the pill because my liver reacts."

Some women complain that other gynecological hospitals where most abortions are done are less sanitary and less pleasant.

Nonetheless, repeated abortions are fairly common among Soviet women, and Soviet doctors say they do not feel there is any limit as long as the woman is in good general health and does not have them less than six months apart.

Vote Is Near In France on Abortion Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

argued that the 1970 law never prevented clandestine abortions.

"Our laws are being made ridiculous," she declared in open Assembly debate, "because doctors, persons in the social services and even some ordinary citizens are all performing abortions."

The bill, if enacted, will be to liberalize the second law tends to legalize contraception. During the summer, a law was passed legalizing the sale of contraceptives and making them free under the national health program.

In other predominantly Catholic countries, including Belgium, Italy, Ireland, Spain and Portugal, abortion is illegal. In the Eastern European countries, the situation varies.

Romania has the most severe laws against abortion, while the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary have relatively liberal laws. In these countries, however, there have been recent moves to cut back on abortions.

Waldheim Fears a New War Unless Mideast Talks Revive

(Continued from Page 1)

there is another Israeli withdrawal within the next six months.

According to Egyptian diplomatic sources, Mr. Waldheim was asked by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin to transmit to President Anwar Sadat another Israeli request for an Egyptian declaration of nonbelligerency in exchange for a new Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai. The suggestion was turned down by Mr. Sadat, the sources said.

Mr. Waldheim declined to say whether he had brought any Israeli suggestions to Cairo but confirmed that it was his impression that Egypt is refusing to make political concessions in exchange for a new Israeli withdrawal.

Israel, according to the Egyptian sources, suggested a possible withdrawal due east of the Suez Canal but did not contemplate giving up the occupied Egyptian oil field of Abu Qorda on the Red Sea coast; at this stage, Egypt insists on the return of the oil fields, the sources said.

In his conversation, Mr. Waldheim repeatedly stressed the need for unilateral negotiation through the UN in addition to the lobby of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Mr. Waldheim said he expects the Geneva Middle East conference to be resumed early next year.

The ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France took part in a working dinner that the secretary-general had last night with Ismail Fahim, the Egyptian foreign minister.

The view of European diplomats was that the presence of the big-power diplomats showed that the era phase here now is on multilateral approaches and no longer exclusive mediation by the United States.

Appeal by Arafat

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called today for efforts to end a new war in the Middle East.

"We Palestinians share the anxiety expressed by Leon Brezhnev over imperialist's Zionist attempt to complicate the situation in the Middle East by making it even more explicit," Mr. Arafat said in an interview with Tass.

FLASH.....GEORGE V.....

During a promotional trip to the United States and Mexico, André Soulier, Managing Director of the George V and Paul Bougenua, Managing Director of the Plaza Athénée, visited New York, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Acapulco and Mexico City.

The purpose of this trip was principally to award the "Diplôme de

Proposal on TV Succeeds

Toted Crime of Passion Ends in Marriage, 16 Years Later

By David A. Andelman

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).— Thirteen years ago Burton Pugach was convicted of blinding his girl friend, Linda Riss, so that "no one else would want you."

Yesterday they were married. One of the most celebrated cases of passion in New York history, Pugach served 14 years, one month in prison on this and earlier related charges. The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States in an early test of the legality of wiretaps.

In the robing room of a State supreme Court justice in Kew Gardens, Pugach and Miss Riss exchanged vows in a 15-minute ceremony attended by six close friends. The couple then entered past reporters standing in the hallway. Mrs. Pugach, saying "I feel hungry."

Later, the couple telephoned the New York Times. Pugach explained: "Maybe she loved me all along. Maybe I wasn't lying when I said it."

Proposal on TV

The latest courtship, he said, began in September, six months after he was discharged from prison and after he had proposed marriage during several appearances on television news programs. "She was watching when I proposed marriage on TV," he recalled. When asked why she had

agreed to see him, he laughed and added: "You won't believe it, but she won't tell me. She's got to have her secrets too."

On Oct. 30, 1959, detectives arrested Pugach, then a successful Scarsdale attorney, and accused him of hiring two men for \$2,000 to throw a bottle of lye on the previous June 15 in the face of Miss Riss, then a secretary. Both were 32 years old at the time.

Although Mrs. Pugach was legally blind after the lye attack at her Bronx apartment, she reportedly still retains some sight in one eye.

During the subsequent trials, it developed that the two had been seeing each other until Miss Riss discovered that Pugach was already engaged. She then broke off the relationship.

On May 8, 1961, Miss Riss testified that he had told her: "If I can't have you, no one else will, and when I get finished with you, no one else will want you."

Pugach was convicted on July 14, 1961, and sentenced to prison on March 14, 1962.

Lost on Appeal

The case was ultimately appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, Pugach contending that the wiretap evidence used against him was obtained in a manner contrary to federal law. But in a 7-to-2 ruling, the high court ruled against him and found that federal courts could not issue injunctions against introducing of wiretap evidence in state trials.

While these and other legal maneuverings were taking place, Pugach was divorced, his wife, Francine, divorced him and he went to jail.

After his release in March, he retained the civil rights lawyer William Kunstler in an effort to regain his membership in the bar. Pugach said later that his new wife had joined in this petition.

"They took my license away on an act concerning her," said



LOVE STORY—Burton Pugach and Linda Riss, both 47, leave the Queens County Court in New York, after their marriage this week. Fifteen years ago she blinded him. He hired someone to throw lye in her eyes, blinding her.

Pugach, who is now doing some paralegal work. "But she's really the one who is being punished now because of this."

Mrs. Pugach herself says little about the romance or the reconciliation. "It was a long and oversimplified remark."

"Where will the honeymoon be?" Pugach was asked.

"Linda," Pugach shouted to his wife, "he wants to know where we're going on the honeymoon."

"She says it's a secret," he said. "We've got to have some secrets."

junctions against introducing of wiretap evidence in state trials.

While these and other legal maneuverings were taking place, Pugach was divorced, his wife, Francine, divorced him and he went to jail.

After his release in March, he retained the civil rights lawyer William Kunstler in an effort to regain his membership in the bar. Pugach said later that his new wife had joined in this petition.

"They took my license away on an act concerning her," said

Well-to-Do Are Theft Victims

U.S. Study Finds Poor Are Prime Target of Violent Crime

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Poor people, both white and black, are more likely to be the victims of violent attack than those with more money.

But when it comes to the property crimes of burglary and robbery, black and white families earning more than \$15,000 a year said that they were more frequently victimized than those earning less than \$5,000.

These were among the findings that have emerged from the first national criminal victimization study in the United States, in which a sample of 60,000 households and 15,000 businesses were asked whether they had been a victim of a crime, what the crime was, whether they reported it to the police and whether they knew who the criminal was.

The survey, undertaken for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Census Bureau, confirmed earlier preliminary studies that approximately three times as many rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults and burglaries are being committed each day than are reported to police. The crimes reported to police are the basis of the crime statistics published by the FBI.

New York Study

An earlier part of the victimization study found that New Yorkers were the victims of violent crime less frequently than

the residents of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and eight other cities during 1972. The city survey was made public in April.

Richard Velde, the law-enforcement agency's administrator, said the national survey released yesterday was designed to complement the crime statistics of the city police departments and the FBI.

The survey, he said, "will tell the police how much and what kind of crime goes unreported and will provide information on why citizens fail to report to police that they have been crime victims."

The main reason citizens gave for not having reported crimes to police was that it did not seem to be worth the effort, Mr. Velde said.

Another reason for the difference between the amount of crime found by the survey and the totals reported by police was that many law enforcement agencies failed to pass on crime reports to the FBI, Mr. Velde said.

In overall terms, the survey found that blacks were more likely than whites to be the victims of personal crimes, and males were more often victimized than females. According to projections from the survey, 35 out of every 1,000 black males was a victim of a crime during the first half of 1972, 74 out of every 1,000 white males, 58 out of every 1,000 white males, 58 out of every 1,000

black females and 54 out of every 1,000 white females.

Crimes of Violence

The survey found that "persons in families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 had the highest rate of victimization from personal larceny, while those in the two lowest income classes, comprising families with less than \$7,500 income, had the lowest rate."

The survey said that both whites and blacks in families earning below \$7,500 a year "had higher rates of violent victimizations than did their more affluent counterparts. On the other hand, higher-income whites and blacks were more likely than those earning less than \$7,500 to relatively infrequent."

Considering property crimes, the

survey said that, "perhaps not surprisingly, those in the highest income category reported the highest rate of victimization from personal larceny, while those in the two lowest income classes, comprising families with less than \$7,500 income, had the lowest rate."

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First Patient Is Stronger

Barnard Is Eager to Attempt A Second 2-Heart Operation

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Dr. Christian Barnard said yesterday that he was so encouraged by the early results shown by the patient in whom he implanted a second heart that, despite criticism from some surgeons, he was eager to do the same operation on a waiting patient "today, tomorrow" or as soon as a suitable donor was found.

Reached by telephone at his home in Cape Town, Dr. Barnard said:

"I would prefer it to be now because it takes as much personnel to look after one as it does to look after two heart transplant patients and we are very short of personnel."

The 53-year-old American-trained surgeon was the center of an international controversy when he performed the first human heart transplant seven years ago in South Africa. Monday, he did the first operation in which a second heart was added to a human patient. Each heart pumps independently—the patient's at 40 beats a minute, the other, a heart taken from a 10-year-old girl, at 120 a minute.

Well and Out of Bed

Dr. Barnard said that the patient, Ivor Taylor, a 58-year-old engineer, "is very well and we have him out of bed." Dr. Barnard added, "he's eating, talking and quite cheerful. The only problem is that he has weakness" in his right arm from a stroke suffered in the five-hour operation.

"He's making a very rapid recovery from the stroke," the doctor said. He added that he suspected that the stroke had resulted in surgery when a bubble of air may have entered the blood stream and gone to the brain.

The second heart, which is pumping about half the body's demand for oxygenated blood, has helped move more blood to Mr. Taylor's kidneys, which by producing more urine have eliminated the excess fluid that accumulated in his legs and lungs when his heart failed.

Dr. Barnard, speaking enthusiastically yet recognizing the controversy his operation created, expressed caution about the technique he used in his latest operation.

"I don't claim we have success yet," he said. "There are still many problems that we may run into that may make this a procedure that should not be followed. It is experimental at the present. I don't know what the long-term results will be in a case

Similar Operations

Experimenters elsewhere have done similar transplant operations on animals. In the technique that the Cape Town team adopted, Dr. Barnard created a parallel circulation between the donor's and the patient's hearts. He connected the hearts by stitching side-to-side the two left atria and the end of the donor's aorta to the side of the great artery leading from Mr. Taylor's heart.

The surgeon said that on Tuesday, Mr. Taylor's own heart pumped 55 per cent of his cardiac output and the transplanted heart, about 45 per cent. Today, he added, this was reversed, with his own pumping 45 per cent and the transplanted heart, 55 per cent.

The doctor said that by injecting a dye through a tube in Mr. Taylor's heart, he had calculated that the patient's heart output was 7.5 liters (about 8 quarts) a minute, more than three times the 2.1-liter output before surgery.

Dublin Aide in Bonn

BONN, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald met with his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry said.

Fettina Attacked

The main target is the "fettina," a cut of beef. Half of Italy's beef is imported, and it sells for about \$2.50 a pound.

One program requires the average calorie intake of an Italian was 3,200 a day, a third more than the recommended level. Another noted that 45 per cent of an average family's \$500-a-month income goes for food, and half of that for meat.

"Un pollo vale per quattro."

Clash in Punjab

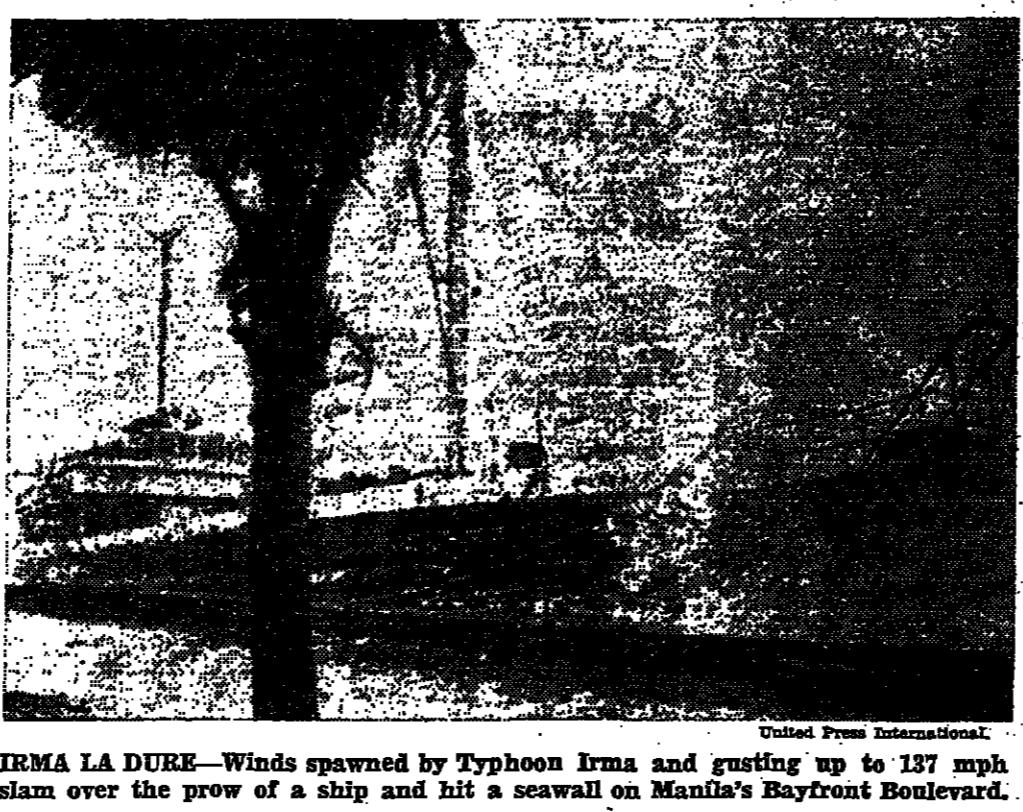
NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—About 100 policemen, a magistrate and seven students were injured yesterday in the Punjab when police clashed with 6,000 student demonstrators.

They are not interested in beaches... but they come to Portugal every year

For them Portugal is a wonderland. A place where they're always discovering something new, something to attract them. In the countryside with vineyards bathed in sunshine. In the rugged old castles, perched on some rocky hilltop, in the old famous palaces and mansions that breathe out centuries of history. In the spontaneous, communicative gaiety of a people still keeping to their old traditions. They're won over, too, by the clear sky and welcoming sunshine. The rivers and lakes with their crystal waters. The mountains that are an invitation to explore and climb. The enthusiasm and colour of bullfights, where the bulls are not killed. Heady wines and tasty local cooking. And by the ever-present sea. A sea that is blue and warm, that moulds 500 miles of beaches with soft golden sand. A place where they can find again that primitive solitude. Or live in an elegant cosmopolitan world and practice their favourite sports. And so... come to Portugal. Find out your own reasons for wanting to return. Even if you, too, are not interested in beaches.

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500 miles of beaches... and a lot more besides.

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Portuguese National Tourist Office
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Cable Portugal—Telex Portugal—Paris 22560
SWEDEN—Stockholm
Portuguese National Tourist Office
114-47, Linnégatan, 2—Tel. 602613/602654
Cable Portugal—Telex CTP-S 17414
PORTUGAL—Lisbon
Directorate-General for Tourism
Palácio Foz—Praça dos Restauradores
Tels. 367031/2/3/4 or 362531/2/3/4
Cable Informar—Telex 1562—P. O. Box 2495



United Press International

IRMA LA DURE—Winds spawned by Typhoon Irma and gusting up to 137 mph slam over the prow of a ship and hit a seawall on Manila's Bayfront Boulevard.

Campaign Cites Costs, Lira Drain

'Mamma' Blamed as Italy Attacks Obesity

a chicken is enough for four persons, one sigoan goes. It not only discourages beef but also debunks the idea that a chicken is enough only for two persons.

The campaign began after surveys showed that Italians do not know how to eat properly. Prof. Edoardo Turchetti of the University of Bologna said that of 300 persons whose eating habits he analyzed, not one ate a balanced meal.

In another study, author Giorgio Gabbri wrote: "The trouble is not only that we eat too much, but we still want more even when we are full."

Cradle to Grave

Michelangelo Cairella, a University of Rome professor and founder of the Italian Union Against Obesity, said eating is a national pastime from the cradle to the grave.

"Even the mothers who spend money on diet pills want their babies to be good and healthy. If the children do something right, they are often rewarded

NATO Reiterates Troop-Cut Goal

VIEENNA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—NATO called today for Eastern and Western alliances to cut their ground forces in Central Europe to an eventual common ceiling, a Western spokesman at the 10-nation troop-reduction talks said.

Robert Winter, the Luxembourg delegate, speaking for the West at a plenary session of the talks, stressed the need for two sides to set a final goal of approximate parity in ground forces.

NATO proposals envisage reductions from current manpower levels in Central Europe: 865,000 for the Warsaw Pact and 782,000 for NATO—to an eventual common level of about 700,000 men.

Despite Economic Downturn

UN Says W. Europe Living Standards Unhur

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI).—The UN has reported that inflation, high unemployment and the energy crisis so far have not seriously affected living standards in Western Europe.

In a report on social trends in the Western European countries, the UN's Economic and Social Council said yesterday that concern over inflation and high unemployment had replaced hopes for expanding prosperity in the region in the last two years.

Last winter's oil shortage exacerbated some already existing economic problems, it said, "although living standards have not so far been seriously affected."

Western Europe was still operating on the definition of "progress" that means more cars, more television sets, larger and more comfortable houses, better education, and improved health services, it said.

New Demands

But in most countries of the area, "these concepts of well-being are being broadened to include new definitions and demands now being elaborated as essential ingredients of the quality of life," the report said.

It cited challenges to dominant moral codes and traditional customs as growing in importance in the search for a better life, particularly among educated people.

The report projected annual population growth rates as lower in 14 countries in each of the first five years of the 1970s compared with the previous decade, while rising in seven nations.

The countries with lower population growth were Austria, with an annual inflation rate of 0.2 per cent for the 1970s compared with 0.5 in the 1960s; Denmark, 0.4 per cent (down 0.5); Finland, 0.2 (down 0.2); France, 0.9 (down 0.3); West Germany, 0.5 (down 0.8); Greece, 0.0 (0.6); Italy, 0.8 (0.2); Luxembourg, 0.3 (0.4); the Netherlands, 0.8 (0.5); Norway, 0.7 (0.1); Spain, 1.0 (0.1); Sweden, 0.5 (0.2); Switzerland, 0.6 (0.1), and Britain, 0.3 (0.2).

Increases were forecast in Belgium with 0.6 per cent, (up 0.1); Cyprus, 1.5 (0.5); Iceland, 1.2 (up 1.5 from an average annual decline of 0.2 per cent in the 1960s); Ireland, 1.3 (0.8); Malta, 0.2 (from a decline of 0.1 in 1960s); Portugal, 0.1 (0.3 from 0.2 decline in 1960s); and Turkey 2.7 (0.1).

The UN figured that a greater proportion of the population were living in urban areas than five years ago.

Robert Winter, the Luxembourg delegate, speaking for the West at a plenary session of the talks, stressed the need for two sides to set a final goal of approximate parity in ground forces.

He recommends heavy increases for sugar and animal feed crops but has tried to insure that the price of beef to the consumer will not rise by giving the farmer a subsidy of approximately \$30 for each head of cattle as of May.

The commissioner also announced that a new beef support program was being drafted for discussion by the EEC's agriculture ministers when they meet Dec. 9.

In an attempt to minimize any possible outcry from the consumer, Mr. Lardinois said that the commission's proposals would increase the cost of living next year by one-half of 1 per cent. "1975 will be a good year for the community than in the south: 11 percent in West Germany and the Benelux countries and approximately 3 percent in France and, above all, for the farmers, Mr. Lardinois said, have benefited more from the current price arrangement than others.

The community is pledged to settle next year's prices by the beginning of February. The negotiations will take place separately from the current discussions among EEC members about how the community's Common Agriculture Policy should be reformed, the commission said.

Mr. Lardinois added that it received a "very positive" response to his latest proposals when he unveiled them to EEC agriculture attachés during a private session before his press conference.

The increase will be larger in the northern part of the com-

munity than in the south: 11 percent

in West Germany and the Benelux countries and approximately 3 percent in France and, above all, for the farmers, Mr. Lardinois said, have benefited more from the current price arrangement than others.

9% Farm Price Rise, Hiking Food Cost 2%, Eyed by EEC

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The price of food in the European Economic Community will rise by 2 per cent next year if European Council proposals issued today for the next season's hike in guaranteed farm prices are accepted by the nine-nation EEC.

A package of proposals was announced here by the commissioner responsible for agriculture, Pierre Lardinois, which would boost farmers' earnings by an average of 9 per cent.

The negotiations will take place separately from the current discussions among EEC members about how the community's Common Agriculture Policy should be reformed, the commission said.

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Thanks Angus, Hamish, Alistair, Dougal, Malcolm, Jock...

William Lawson's is a whisky with a taste that's different from all the others.

A taste for which we're grateful to many people.

But in particular to the head distillers who produce the whiskies that combine to make ours.

Because William Lawson's is not a single whisky, but a blend - born of the union of many different whiskies.

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Fine malt whisky from Speyside and Orkneys.

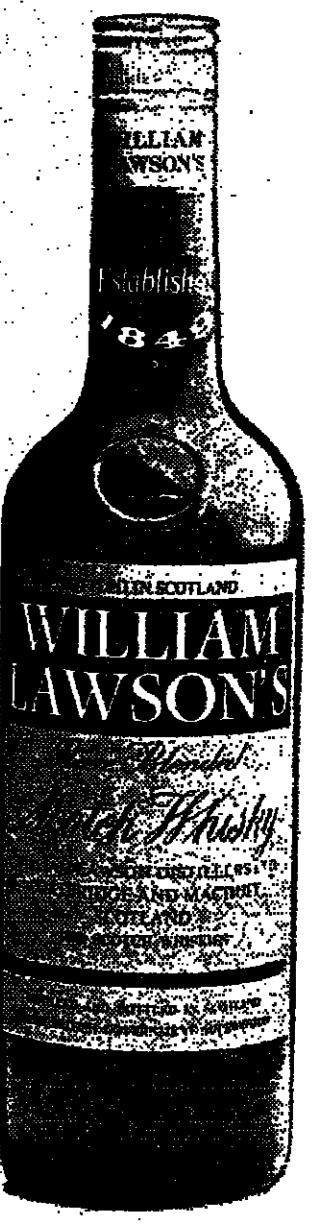
All aged in oaken sherry casks.

All of which goes to make William Lawson's a whisky with a different taste.

Mellower, smoother, more full-bodied.

A taste for which we have to thank Angus, Hamish, Alistair, Dougal, Malcolm, Jock...

Can you tell the difference?



WILLIAM LAWSON'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Bottled in Scotland





COOLING IT.—A motorist waits patiently atop car in Prospect Isle, Maine, for a snowplow to free it from the two feet of snow which impeded it earlier this week.

No Major Leadership Changes

Ceausescu Re-Elected Chief in Romania

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28 (UPI)—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania was re-elected today to a new term of five years as secretary-general of his country's communist party, a post equivalent to absolute ruler of the nation.

The election by the 2,650 delegates to the party's 11th Congress was, as usual, unanimous. The Congress also unanimously approved the work and policies of Mr. Ceausescu and his successors since the last party Congress in 1969.

A new Central Committee of 51 members (including 155 alternates) was elected, as well as a new 36-member Executive Political Committee equivalent to the politburo of other Communist countries.

There were no major changes in party leadership, although five new members were named to the Executive Political Committee. Among the party officials who appear to have risen significantly toward the inner circle of power were two of the new committee members, Gheorghe Popa, who also holds a government post as deputy premier, and Stefan Andrei, a party secretary.

Consolidated Position

During the last year, Mr. Ceausescu has strongly consolidated his position as national leader. In March, the Grand National Assembly, at his initiative, elected him President of the nation "as well as party leader."

magnitude nearly comparable to that of Stalin.

A proposal was raised early in the Congress by the Bucharest party organization that Mr. Ceausescu, 56, be elected secretary general for life. In a brief speech, he thanked the delegation for the proposal but turned it down on the grounds that he had already served Communism for 40 years.

In general, the party congress laid down policy for the next five years that essentially continued existing programs.

A strengthening of the police apparatus and tightening of already strict controls over domestic dissent were implied in an opening speech by the President. The Congress approved a continuation of the policy of partial independence from the Soviet bloc.

Foreign ministers of most of the 18 member nations took up the issue of Cyprus after a ceremony welcoming Greece back to the fold. Under its recently ousted dictatorship, Greece quit the council five years ago when faced with suspension because of the junta's repressive policies.

Turkey sent only an ambassador because the council turned down Ankara's request that the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community be present.

Council Secretary-General

Georg Kuhn Ackermann of West Germany explained at a news conference that council statutes provide only for "ministers from countries."

Greece Returns To Europe Unit After Five Years

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Greece

once again a parliamentary democracy returned to the Council of Europe today, but Turkey refused to send its foreign minister to the council's ministerial meeting in another dispute over Cyprus.

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Council Secretary-General

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that drive them—and other, less spectacular kinds of weather—which is now continuously collected and rapidly processed.

By far the largest and most sophisticated centre for such processing is that at Kansas City, where data from weather ships, satellites and ground stations are collected automatically by a huge Philips message-switching installation, with five separate

Police Block Strikers at TV in France

To Prevent Halting Of News Broadcast

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Police today surrounded the headquarters of the French state television network to prevent any attempt by striking technicians and journalists to halt regular news broadcasts.

The police moved in late last night after Prime Minister Jacques Chirac declared at the National Assembly that the government would not allow the strikers to sabotage the minimum program schedule.

Radio and television personnel are obliged by law to produce two news programs daily even if they are on strike. However, since Monday, the strikers have forced a reduction of these programs to a brief summary without film.

A normal news program was televised at midday today for the first time this week. But the unions said that they would refuse to cooperate in the production of news programs unless the police were withdrawn.

The management has the legal right to order back to work the striking personnel they need to insure the broadcasting of the minimum programs, but up to now, the news programs have been produced by a few nonstriking journalists and supervisors.

The journalists and technicians are striking over plans to reorganize the broadcasting network by splitting the present organization into six separate state-controlled companies. Under reorganization plans, more than 200 of the 1,100 journalists presently employed by the network would lose their jobs.

Police were sent into the television headquarters for the first time Tuesday, when about 100 strikers held network chief Marcel Long prisoner in his office for two hours.

BBC Faces Deficit, Sees Fee Increases

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—The British Broadcasting Corp. probably will be in the red by \$15 million (\$38 million) by the end of the current financial year, it was estimated today.

Sir Michael Swann, the BBC chairman, warned at a press conference that television set owners would have to pay higher license fees. Sir Michael, introducing the annual report, gave no figure but said that licenses for color TV could go up to £17 a year and those for black-and-white to £9. The present fees are £12 for color and £7.

"It sounds like real old cold-war rhetoric," a Communist said. "We are absolutely astonished and this at a time when defense is the main theme of all Communist speeches in Europe."



PARADE REST—Children from a London kindergarten ramp before a gate at Buckingham Palace.

Despite Red Incitement

Students in Germany Found More Studious Than Political

By Craig R. Whitney

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Nov. 28 (NYT)—The tall concrete chimney of Johann Wolfgang Goethe University here bears the message "Chile Socialists" painted in red letters by a daredevil protester.

The university cafeteria, the nearby administration building and a 33-story classroom tower are so plastered with placards asking for support for the Vietnamese Communists, "class solidarity" with prisoners in solitary confinement in German jails, and involvement in more parochial concerns—that a casual observer might think the 23,000 students were infected with radicalism and obsessed with politics and that the university was no place for serious study.

Frankfurt, with Berlin and Bremen, has been in the forefront of social and political developments in the state-supported but fiercely independent university system. Student riots in this commercial town, most recently over such issues as eviction of squatters from abandoned apartment houses, and higher streetcar fares, were a factor in the setback Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats suffered in the Hesse State election last month.

Studies Are Hard

But appearances—at least in 1974, may be deceiving, according to professors, students and administrators. "Just as in the United States," said Jutta Rofisch, a journalist and former student, "the student movement of 1968 has been succeeded by a generation of hard studies"—obsessed with grades and worried about jobs in the uncertain economy.

"The competitive situation here is much tougher than it ever used to be, and students are becoming depolitized," said Lothar Voigt, a 22-year-old sociology major and a leader of Asso, the biggest student group. "They simply don't have time for anything but studying."

At West German universities, until recent times, anyone with a diploma from the secondary school could study for years without taking examinations. Now many universities have put limits on admissions in the most crowded fields, and admission by quota has become an issue in itself.

Leftist Influence

Increasing the proportion of overseas students has led to some decline in the influence of ultra-leftist groups in the elections for the student parliament.

Jürgen Weiss, a faculty assistant and a member of the faction in the university governing board that opposes the adminis-

tration of President Erhard Kantenbach, said: "There has been a decline in the influence of the hard-core Communist groups and a growth in the influence of the more spontaneous reform-oriented groups."

Most students passing along the slogan-smeared halls do not worry too much about their haircuts or dress, wear blue jeans and look about the same as their counterparts in the United States. The staid, buttoned-up look of their parents and some of their professors makes all the students look like radicals, but many are not.

Mr. Kantenbach, an economist who expects to give up his post next year to go to Hamburg University to work in his field, said in an interview. "There was a conservative trend in the recent state election here. I think this will also eventually be seen among the mass of students."

Prof. Wolfram Engels, a dean and an economics professor whose courses were disrupted last winter—but not more—by leftist students, said last week that he too thought the students were more conservative. "The first students are coming in now who were raised and taught by leftists," he said half-jokingly. "They're sick of it."

The conflicts occupying the students are not outside politics but "causes" like these: There are only five elevators for the 33-story tower, classrooms are overflowing, and it sometimes takes half an hour, students say, to get to them. Because the university is about at capacity, according to Mr. Kantenbach, it will probably have to go to limited admissions in all fields within a year.

Some students see this as a plot to control their numbers and make them study harder. Mr. Kantenbach says it is being done because the state sees no reason to educate more specialists than can be employed.

Sweden Cuts All Ties With South Vietnam

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28 (AP)—A total freeze on relations between Sweden and South Vietnam was announced in parliament yesterday.

Sweden's relations with Saigon have been frosty ever since North Vietnam was recognized by Stockholm in 1969. Two low-ranking officials at the Thai Embassy have been in charge of relations with Saigon while South Vietnamese interests in Sweden have been handled by two Saigon officials stationed in Bonn.

They know where you're going Bertha

Confronted by the unpredictable fury and erratic courses of hurricanes, men, with the chauvinism of which they are so generally accused, naturally gave them women's names. The habit sticks though hurricanes are no longer so unpredictable. They zig-zag across the low latitudes as erratically as ever; the change is in the amount of data on the meteorological events

that drive them—and other, less spectacular kinds of weather—which is now continuously collected and rapidly processed.

By far the largest and most sophisticated centre for such processing is that at Kansas City, where data from weather ships, satellites and ground stations are collected automatically by a huge Philips message-switching installation, with five separate

processors, handling a total of 485 telegraph circuits. Every hour it interrogates thousands of measuring stations—that takes two minutes.

This vast amount of data is processed, and the resulting detailed forecasts are distributed to several hundreds of thousands of destinations. That takes twenty minutes.



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Hunger, 1974

The principal food exporters will get together in Rome today with the world's hungriest countries to try to solve the problem of the six to 11-million-ton food deficit the poor countries face this crop year.

Today's meeting is critical because time is working against the development of an effective, orderly resolution of the emergency. The steps to effectuate a decision taken in Europe to deliver food aid to a hungry family in West Bengal are complex and time-consuming. The critical hunger period in South Asia will come in the spring of this year, so any decision to supply aid—in order to be effective—must be taken very soon.

The question whether effective action will be taken at this week's meeting comes down—as it always does in international food matters—to how much leadership the United States is prepared to exert.

There is no question but that Americans will feel the cost of an extraordinary aid effort undertaken in a year when domestic food prices are at astronomical levels and the administration is attempting to slash the budget to fight inflation. That visible sacrifice, however, is just what is needed to make the American position credible at home and in other international forums in the future, where American leadership will

be essential to effective work on more intractable and longer-range global problems, including the fundamental one of population control.

The fact is that the short-term hunger crisis is the first really manageable manifestation of the now sharply perceived realities of scarcity and interdependence. If other serious problems—energy, long-term hunger, and population control—are to be met effectively, a collective political will must develop around enlightened leadership which recognizes the need for responsible behavior in the world community.

It is clear that there is substantial public support for the Ford administration's taking a significant first step at Rome today.

Speaking for a wide spectrum of religious and secular groups, and a number of prominent individuals, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh recently urged President Ford to provide an additional four million tons of food aid this year. In his appeal, Notre Dame's president said, "It is given to you, Mr. President, in a most unique way to sound the call that will spell the difference between global disaster and new hope for millions."

The President has many influential followers and the world has a searing need. It is now up to him to lead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Hope

Hope for a resumption of Arab-Israeli negotiations is hanging on the slimmest of threads, but two developments of recent days flash the signal that the door remains at least ajar for the kind of diplomatic footwork that can forestall the outbreak of war.

One is the apparent readiness of the Syrian government to let the UN observer force remain in position on the disputed Golan Heights for at least another six months. This policy decision, indicated by Secretary-General Waldheim after his talks in Damascus, removes a technical but potentially dangerous deadline; the force's initial mandate would have expired on Saturday. Renewal of the mandate is no guarantee against the resumption of fighting, but its termination would surely have been taken as such a sign of hostile intention on Syria's part that the temptations of a pre-emptive strike from Israel would have multiplied alarmingly.

In a broader context, diplomatic analysts found some basis for reassurance in the Vladivostok communiqué signed by President Ford and Soviet Party Secretary Brezhnev. The passage about the Arab-Israeli conflict in Sunday's joint communiqué was similar to the equivalent section in last July's communiqué between Mr. Brezhnev and former President Nixon.

This policy continuity is particularly significant with reference to the Palestinian Arabs, newly endowed in the interval between the superpowers' summits with national status at the United Nations. Instead

of reflecting the fulsome political backing which Moscow gave the Palestine Liberation Organization in that form, the summit communiqué merely repeated the relatively neutral language of support for the Palestinians' "legitimate interests." Since Moscow also committed itself to a specific expression of "respect for the right of all the states of the area to independent existence"—a point which the PLO resists with reference to Israel—the Vladivostok meeting raised no new hurdles to American mediation efforts.

It takes more than such a reading of the diplomatic tea-leaves to bring about successful negotiations, and no task now before Secretary of State Kissinger is more urgent than that of nudging the long-time bellicose off the course of war onto which they seem so tragically inclined. With their political victories at the United Nations and the economic weight of their oil weapon-mounting daily, the Arab side is not suffering from a lack of confidence; the Israelis, for their part, know that their armed forces are far stronger now—in weaponry, ammunition and organization—than before the October war.

Yet neither side is so strong that it can calmly contemplate a new round of combat that could escalate far beyond the region; neither side is so strong that it can afford to ignore the necessity for compromise which the coming weeks of diplomatic efforts will present.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Exit Mr. Tanaka

It may be that Mr. Tanaka's term of office has been marked by a rise in the standards of the Japanese public demands of its political leaders and that Mr. Tanaka is the first victim. Other premiers have been as unpopular. Others have probably had dubious financial records. In various forms bribery of Japanese political life. Perhaps the July election marked a turning point. Yet salvation is not near at hand. While the factional system sustains the power groupings in the government party the choice of a new leader must depend on the old process of bargaining.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

The relationship between services rendered and presents received in return has always been close in Japanese politics. But Tanaka, who was never quite accepted because of his background as an insider in Japan's conservative establishment, overdid it. In particular, there was disgust and an outcry over the vast sums spent in last July's elections to the Upper House. . . . Tanaka's money making started 30 years ago but he was accused of using his office to swell his wealth. Watergate inspired a desire to tidy up Japanese politics and we may now see an attempt to overhaul the close links between business contributions and politicians.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 29, 1899

LONDON—Arthur Balfour said last night that the Boers had a great contempt for the military capacity and resolution of Englishmen. A contempt certainly not justified by history with which perhaps they were not intimately acquainted. He went on to say that never again would they see the spectacle of an English colony being invaded or of the Queen's dominions annexed by insolent republics.

Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1924

PARIS—A novel revision of French electoral procedure, evoking for its birth the success of the American system of direct election of senators, has been proposed in the French Senate by M. Gourjou of the Rhone Department. Senators would be elected by direct vote by all electors over 40 years of age without distinction of sex. The latter is seen as an attempt to drive in the wedge for the adoption of women's suffrage.



A Sense of Caring Evident Across America

By David S. Broder

LONG BEACH, Calif.—The nightly television news is bleak with reports of layoffs in the auto industry and interviews with young fathers experiencing their first shock of joblessness. The lead story in a Denver Sunday paper quotes \$23,000 teachers' association executive as saying, "My life style is going down the drain" with inflation.

Sugar is rapidly becoming

worth its weight in gold, and

gold is as precious as platinum.

The only appeal the merchants

can make for the Christmas trade

is to buy now, because you will

be able to afford less later.

Churchmen plead for food aid

to the starving victims of drought

in Africa and Asia. And while

President Ford visited two dictators

and a scandal-weakened

president in Asia, Congress plays

trump-the-veto in Washington.

The United Nations, once an

agency of peace, lets itself be

used to inflame the passions of

war in the Middle East.

Passions

Indeed, passions threaten to obliterate reason everywhere. At a panel on nuclear energy at the Association Press Managing Editors' Convention here, two pillars of the scientific community indulge in a sarcastic name-calling assault on each other's competence and integrity that would shame a pair of Chicago aldermen.

And at a forum in a Los Angeles temple that night, marking the 11th anniversary of the murder of John Kennedy, a speaker who recites the grim statistics of America's insane efforts to buy security in a gunshop is told by a member of the audience that the cure for the violence in our society is not to curb weapons but to control minorities.

It was a bleak prelude to Thanksgiving—a week that made one wonder if the holiday celebration was not as contrived as those game shows that follow the nightly news on the television screen, full of false excitement and flimsy diversion from the reality that precedes them.

But to dwell on the problems and perplexities that dominate the news is to disregard the underlying strength and goodness of this country and its people—and distort the qualities for which one can, unsentimentally, give thanks this Thanksgiving.

Good Humor

The itinerant journalist, working his way across country from Hilton Head, S.C., to Long Beach and back East, finds evidence at every stop of the character and resilience and good humor of the American people.

You hear that quality in the work songs the sea chanty collector sings for the governors visiting Hilton Head. And you catch it in the story the Texas politician tells about one of this year's candidates, who solemnly addressed a cause of other office-seekers early in this fall's campaign as follows:

"Folks, I've been getting around, and I want to tell you something I've found out. We got to cut out this damned lying; the folks are really getting sick of it."

The story is greeted with the laughter it deserves, but the point is not missed. For the people are damned sick of the lying, and even the politicians know they must behave in a way that prevents the spread of the cynicism overflowing the courtroom in Washington, where the tape-recorded words of the former president convict him of the grossed abuse of trust.

Ford's Condor

So the new President sets a standard of candor at the opposite pole from his predecessor. And Nelson Rockefeller of Pocantico Hills, who has his own private sorrows, brings himself to admit to Charles Rangel of Harlem the misgivings he has so long denied about what happened in Attica Prison.

But the politicians do not yet measure the full strength of the people, the readiness to sacrifice and to buckle down to the hard choices this country faces. As retired Gen. James Gavin says in an interview, "We're getting in-

itiatives from Washington that don't begin to tap this reservoir of willingness to do more."

For despite all that has been said and written about the loss of the pride of workmanship in America, the traveler finds a dozen examples that give lie to that generalization and suggest that people want to be asked to do their best.

One sees it in the woman cafeteria manager at the University of North Carolina, responding to a compliment on her heritable decorations with the simple declaration, "I love this room."

One sees it in the director of a day-care center in New Orleans, her eyes shining with

excitement as she describes the reading skills of her young pupils.

And one hears it in the amplified voice of the airline pilot delivering 260 passengers to Denver in his giant jet with the statement, "I want to thank each of you for flying with me tonight."

The sense of caring is stronger than the country's critics acknowledge.

Sense of Community

And so is the sense of community. It shows in the comradeship enjoyed by the diverse group of blacks and whites, men and women, Republicans and Democrats and independents, lobbyists

and community workers who meet weekly at the Institute of Politics in New Orleans to discuss their common concerns.

And one finds it, too, among the grandparents, parents and children sharing the tranquillity of the Sabbath service at the Los Angeles temple, a place of tradition and reflection standing beside the freeway that symbolizes the rushing, rootless world of urban America.

This good, human and hard work, this caring and community spirit are as much the reality of contemporary America as the problems that dominate the headlines—and for that, one may give thanks.

Aftermath of Watergate

By Anthony Lewis

WAshington—Whatever our difficulties, and they are many, Americans have one overwhelming reason to be thankful this year: Richard Nixon is out of the White House. The new tapes played at the Watergate cover-up trial have added chilling depths to the knowledge of what we escaped. It was not just deception and abuse of power but conscious criminality. It was that in high office, genuine evil.

The process that led to Nixon's departure will always be a reason for pride in the United States. The skeptics were confounded. Congress did rise to its responsibilities; the public did keep on caring. The political institutions worked as they were designed to in 1787—to resist tyranny.

But there is less reason for pride or confidence in another legacy of Watergate. That is what the experience showed about official attitudes toward law, in particular toward the system of criminal justice.

Agnaw's Case

An example is at hand. The other day a federal court in Baltimore imposed sentences of a year and 18 months on two businessmen whose confessions of corrupt payments led to Spiro Agnew's resignation from the vice-presidency. The process that led to Nixon's departure will always be a reason for pride in the United States. The skeptics were confounded. Congress did rise to its responsibilities; the public did keep on caring. The political institutions worked as they were designed to in 1787—to resist tyranny.

The judges who imposed the sentences rejected a prosecution recommendation

that they did so correctly, for the old reason that compounding a wrong does not make it right. The wrong here lay in the original decision to make a deal with Agnew for his resignation in return for a nonpunitive sentence on his plea of a felony.

The attorney general who made that deal, Elliot Richardson, suggested that "leniency was justified" because the disgruntle itself was a severe penalty. He said he was satisfied that "justice" had been done. I thought then that he was right on political grounds: the need to investigate the President's wrongdoing without having as his potential successor someone who was himself under indictment.

But time has shown the very great danger of setting even a weighty political need above the interest of the law. The lesson of the Agnew affair has been accurately described as follows:

"We are to be satisfied if a policeman pays for his crime by removal from office and payment of a fine; that is, by denying him the opportunity to continue his criminal activity and by taxing its proceeds. If the fox will wipe the feathers from his mouth, the fox may leave the chicken house with impunity."

Shrewd Point

The quotation is from a superb analysis in Harvard Magazine by John Silber, a philosopher who is president of Boston University. He makes the shrewd point that in giving such special treatment to politicians we show how de-meaning low are our expecta-

tions of them: We expect less of a president; in terms of obedience by

a law than we do of a Boston housewife concerned for the safety of her children."

The trouble with the Agnew deal, on reflection, is that in making it Elliot Richardson played God. He balanced all the interests as he saw them and made the final judgment himself, instead of trusting the institutions of law and politics to work. One may sympathize; the pressures on him were heavy, and his motives were good. But what was needed was a firm commitment to institutions—not personal policy, disguised as justice.

That unhappy precedent was carried farther in the pardon of Richard Nixon. President Ford explicitly invoked "the laws of God," which he said govern our conscience and are superior to the U.S. Constitution. This time the criminal was given not only leniency but forgiveness, and without showing any contrition.

To indicate the fallacy of reliance on God's laws instead of man's, Silber draws on Robert Bolt's play about Sir Thomas More, "A Man for All Seasons." More, facing destruction by the king, is visited by a royal spy. His family urges him, as lord chancellor, to seize the spy. More asks: On what ground? The man is "bad," says More's daughter. "There is no law against that." But there is, says the family, God's law. "Then God can arrest him," says More.

"I know what's legal, not what's right," More says. "And I stick to what's legal." I'm not God. The currents and eddies of right and wrong, which find such plain sailing, I can't navigate... but in the intricacies of the law, oh, there I'm a forester."

Thicket of Laws

Silber puts it that Americans want and intend to be governed by the thicket of law rather than the marsh of conscience. Individuals may defy the law as an act of conscience, and pay the penalty. But officials have no choice but to apply the law's law to all equally.

Of course, Watergate is not alone in examples of law applied unequally. It is commonplace and terribly damaging to the U.S. system of criminal justice, for the powerful to go free while the little wrongdoers go to prison. But we should learn from the special experience of Watergate that our system requires of those who govern a commitment to law.

Ghosts-Writers

If Klaus Harpprecht, a journalist who was Willy Brandt's ghost-writer, had presented the former chancellor with a speech text similar to the article he wrote for The New York Times, (Oct. 30) "View of West German Conservatism," his "Master's Voice" would have died much earlier than it eventually did. Ghost-writers of his caliber better remain ghosts.

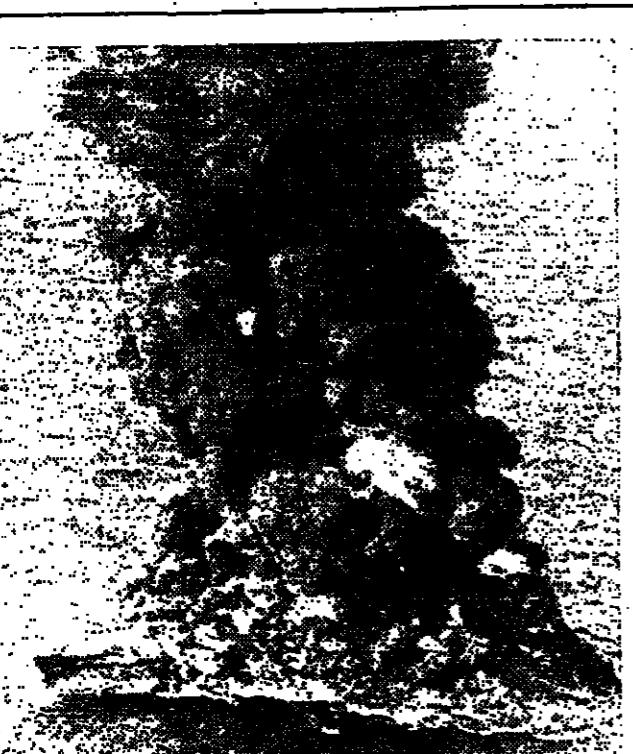
Ghosts—and this our children learn at socialist schools today—should not be believed in are unreliable and not trustworthy. Since ghost Harpprecht had to step back into the rank and file, his evil mind tries to sprinkle bitter poison into serious and respected newspapers like yours.

WILHELM GRAF

vor SCHWERIN

Mannheim, West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL</h2

Associated Press
The tanker No. 10 Yuyo Maru on fire at sea.**A Ship Goes to Its Grave**

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Two torpedoes fired by a Japanese submarine today finally sank a Japanese tanker that had burned for 17 days since a collision with a Liberian freighter in Tokyo Bay in which 33 persons were killed.

Scores of ships had hosed the vessel in a fruitless effort to extinguish the fire, fed by 50,000 tons of naphtha and petroleum that the tanker was carrying. Half a dozen jolting explosions intensified the blaze, and the 43,728-ton tanker, the No. 10 Yuyo Maru, remained afloat until today.

Obituaries**Dr. Clair Turner, Health Pioneer**

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Clair E. Turner, 84, a pioneer in the field of public health, died yesterday of heart failure, yesterday at his home in Arlington, Va.

Dr. Turner had been professor of public health and a world leader in health education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1914 until his retirement in 1944.

He established the first program leading to the degree of master of public health at MIT in 1921 and taught the first advanced course in health education as head of the Department of Public Health and Biology at MIT.

De Ormond McLaughry

NORWICH, Vt., Nov. 28 (AP)—Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry, who had coached football at Westminster, Amherst, Brown and Dartmouth and was a member of the College Football Hall of Fame, died Tuesday of cancer. He was a former president of the

American Football Coaches Association.

Edward S. Silver

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Edward S. Silver, 76, a member of the New York State Commission of Investigation and a former Brooklyn district attorney, died yesterday at Maimonides Hospital, Brooklyn.

David Lazer

TEL AVIV, Nov. 28 (AP)—David Lazer, 72, an Israeli journalist who was one of the founders of the influential newspaper Maariv, died last week in a Tel Aviv hospital. It was reported today.

U.S. Jet Crash Kills 5

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 28 (UPI)—A two-engine U.S. Navy Sabreline jet crashed today while attempting a landing in snowy weather here. Five persons aboard were killed.

In Copper Mine Development**U.S. Capital Is Helping Junta In Peru Mount a Revolution**

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Nov. 28 (NYT)—"When the generals first came to power," said a banker surveying six years of the leftist revolution proclaimed by the Peruvian military government, "they thought they could sweep away everything and rebuild a new economic system overnight. It hasn't been that easy."

The generals have accomplished some important radical transformations since taking office in a bloodless coup against the constitutional government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1968.

Already the military government has extended state control over the economy far beyond the limits achieved by previous administrations. The government controls 75 per cent of banking and is gaining an increasing share of industry. It has undertaken one of the most extensive agrarian reforms in Latin American history and has set in motion plans to give workers a 50-per-cent share of their companies.

But perhaps nothing underlines the pragmatic limits of the Peruvian revolution more than the development of the Cuajone copper deposits, a \$620-million project whose financing was wrapped up this month after a five-year effort.

Era of Nationalism

In an era of economic nationalism in Latin America, most new enterprises, particularly dealing with natural resources, are at least 50 per cent owned by governments or private nationals.

But Cuajone is being worked as a concession being worked by the Southern Peru Copper Corp., a consortium of four U.S. companies that have traditionally

Secret Trial of 16 Is Begun in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 28 (AP)—The government put 16 persons, including two Catholic priests and a woman secretary, on trial behind closed doors today on charges of illegal association and propaganda.

No incidents were reported as the trial got under way in the National Palace of Justice before the only Spanish court with jurisdiction over political offenses. The prosecution is asking pris-

ons terms of 4 to 12 years for the 16, most of them metalworkers from Valencia who were arrested four years ago after what the government charged was an illegal political meeting.

Peru Leftists Attack U.S.-Owned Hotel

LIMA, Nov. 28 (AP)—A crowd of leftist university students attacked the American-owned Sheraton Hotel in Lima with Molotov cocktails and stones last night causing extensive damage, police reported.

The hotel lobby was full of tourists, but no injuries or arrests were reported. The crowd, estimated by police at about 200, smashed all the hotel's ground-floor windows and hurled five fire bombs at the building. Police said only one bomb exploded, setting fire to a large curtain.

London

Rum and Tonic. Bacardi adds a Caribbean twist to the drink that built the British Empire.

Mexico City

Margarita. A salty lady you won't mind being seen with.

Bermuda

With ginger ale. Sparkling way to dry off at a posh resort.

New York

Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice really works.

Monte Carlo

Rickey. No limit to the cooling power of Bacardi and club soda.

Sydney

With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.

Montreal

Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.

San Juan

Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.

Rio de Janeiro

Daiquiri. The original was made with Bacardi, the best still are.

Paris

Since Bacardi rum is now also available in France, many of the world's great drinks can now be made without leaving the country. For a free Recipe Book, write to Bacardi rum, Box 720, Hamilton, Bermuda.



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National accepts American Express, Barclaycard, Diners Club, Carte Blanche,
UATP and cash.





A sampling of what Jean Muir is offering.

Jean Muir's Sharp, New Collection

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Nov. 26 (IHT)—Jean Muir got angry about all the knock-offs of knock-offs of the knock-offs of her famous jersey dresses. "It happened in New York," said the diminutive designer before her show yesterday. "I thought, if I see another droopy, Banlon-inspired-by-you-know-who dress, I'll die."

The result? A new Jean Muir look which is both pleasant and unexpected. The woman who can be credited for bringing dresses back used to have a slightly shy, subtle approach. Not any more. The new Muir goes all out for bright colors and splashy prints. "They're really patterns filling up shapes," she said.

The shapes, while still fluid, have changed too. With heavily padded shoulders and yokes, Miss Muir has squared off, stylized her

FASHION

silhouette. "I've tailored it more," she said. "It's all very sharp, very square. Yes, I'm off my subtle track."

New Sidekick

The squared-off look also shows well in what is, for Muir, a new and distinctly successful sideline: dressmaker suits and coats, which have soft, typically feminine details such as horizontal tucks across the shoulder line and buttons that fasten with fabric loops.

Her best is a navy suit with white piping, which she doesn't sell prints. "They're really patterns filling up shapes," she said.

Although Muir still uses a lot of jersey, she no longer does the too-recherché-for-words colors (such as pastel grays copied from an old Japanese print). Now, she

explodes with raspberry, plum, cobalt blue and, for the first time, does a solid white look as refreshing as a long drink of water. Her prints, either brushstrokes or full-blown florals, are in the same brilliant colors and are even more effective in shiny satins.

Muir has a tremendous following both in England (half of the women at the show yesterday, including Lady Harlech, were in Jean Muirs) and in New York (where her show last week got rave reviews from the press and buyers). But, after a flying start two years ago in Paris, she had a setback in distribution. Now, she is reorganizing her European setup. She is going to have an office in Paris and send all the merchandise from England instead of having it made in France.

But she and her husband, Harry Lockert, who acts as her business adviser, are not really worried. "It is annoying," she said, "but I know there is a type of woman who always liked my dresses and always will. And what I am doing has not changed. After all, mine were never funny fashions."

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SPAIN ANNOUNCES FOUR-POINT PLAN FOR CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH

GIVES NEW GUARANTEES FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT



Mr. Nemesio Fernandez-Cuesta, Minister of Commerce.

Minister of Commerce Nemesio Fernandez-Cuesta gave details of Spain's new economic program to an enthusiastic audience of leading industrialists and union chiefs at a recent meeting in Madrid.

The Minister underlined the necessity for continuing cooperation between management and labour, pointing out that Spain will only be able to benefit from further growth if she succeeds in curbing inflation, further improving the quality of the goods she produces, increasing exports, and attracting more investment from abroad. Vital to the success of the program, he said, are Spanish labour's willing cooperation, the contribution which the country's technology can make, and the importance placed by the Government on encouraging foreign investment in this country.

He went on to make the point that Spain will "continue to support and defend continuity of development in both economic and social sectors," and he made it clear that everyone is expected to pull his weight. Government, management, and labour will work together to make Spain and Spanish industry an even more interesting field for investment.

"Although we realize that Spain, like the rest of the world, is faced with considerable hardships," the Minister said in summary, "we have no intention whatsoever of abandoning the fight." In this spirit of optimism and in stark contrast to attitudes expressed in other areas of the world economic scene, he explained that Spain is taking the long view and went on to detail those areas where Spain is strongest and the measures which will be taken to ensure that growth continues.

Spain's top level technological skills and the determined efforts made by her industry have already made Spain the world's ninth economic power and she looks to improve this position by 1980.

The machine tool industry's dramatic growth over the last years is eloquent testimony of Spain's own growth. Since 1961, production has increased from 1,561 to 9,067 million pesetas; and while exports to Spain's traditional Latin American markets have continued to grow, this area, which in 1961 represented over 57%, now stands for only 12.2% with Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States now heading up Spain's list of international customers.

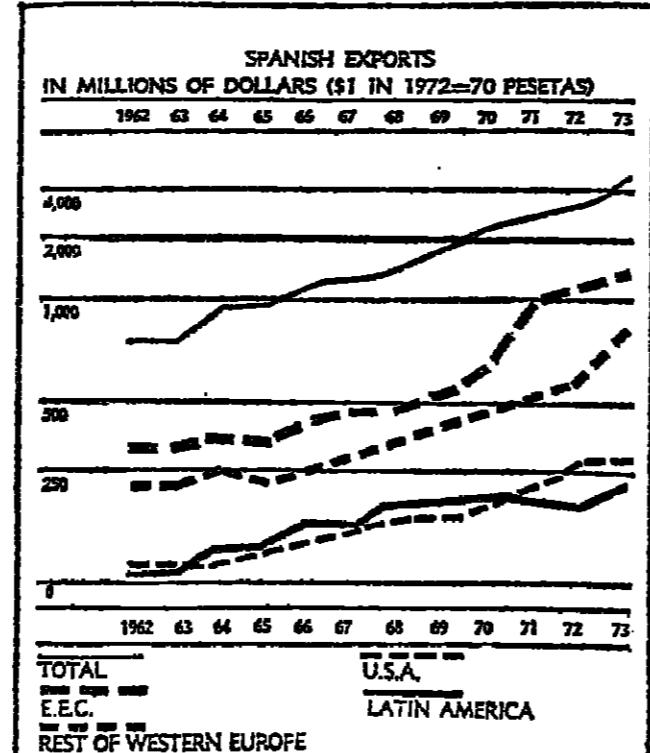
To encourage the growth trend in this and other industries, the Minister, Sr. Fernandez-Cuesta, said that new tax incentives and export loans will make investment in this country in the form of capital, know-how, patents, and licenses even more attractive, particularly in those areas where highly skilled low-cost Spanish labour is already a major incentive. To back up these incentives, particularly favorable legislation will be introduced to benefit new industries establishing themselves in Spain. Legislation will be specially designed to meet these industries' requirements and to reduce risk to a minimum.

New regulations are already going into effect which will allow foreign investors to purchase up to 50% of any Spanish company, either directly or through the stock market. Restrictions are being removed which previously prevented the repatriation of profits, and the investor will now even be free to repatriate his capital if he wants to. Foreign companies will even be allowed to make their investments through patents, know-how, or machinery instead of cash.

The Minister explained that many of the world's industrial giants, like Ford Motors with its new factory on the Mediterranean coast, have taken advantage of generous Government assistance; but he went on to point out that much of Spain's export trade comes from smaller factories with fifty or less employees, that Ministry of Commerce specialists are helping these medium-sized companies with quality control and the grouping of various companies to produce one brand or product, and that the Government is even giving financial encouragement in this area.

Sr. Fernandez-Cuesta revealed that, in facing up to the world-wide problem of an energy crisis springing from the problem of increased petroleum costs, the Spanish Government is pulling out all the stops in a nuclear energy program designed to put Spain into second place in Europe in the production of atomic energy by 1980, on a level with France and behind Sweden.

In summing up, Sr. Fernandez-Cuesta said that Spain has taken all the steps necessary to prepare for future growth in Spanish industry and exports by ensuring sufficient power, trained engineers and technicians, and the planned use of the country's natural and human resources.



THEATER

A Choice of Circuses and Plays in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT)—There is a choice of circuses in Paris this week. The Fidèle-Jean Richard circus has set up its tent at the Porte de Pantin (Avenue Jean-Jaurès), presenting a spectacle of traditional stripe but one of unusually high quality and showmanship.

It has waltzing elephants, Jean Michon snapping tigers, a lion and the king of the jungle's harem of lionesses, clowns, acrobatic monkeys, mounted musketeers engaging in swordplay, juggling, fine horsemanship, high-wire bicycling and a breathtaking act by a sextet of South African trapeze artists, the Marilee Flyers.

In addition one may visit the zoo, eat lollipops and drink pink lemonade. It was a pleasure to find actor Jean Richard, well again after a serious auto accident, on hand at the première to extend first-nighters welcome. This show is worth the trip to the outskirts of Paris. The site is in keeping with its carnival nature.

Closer to home if not to the childlike heart is the Magic Circus at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, which is performing "Good-bye, Mister Freud" described in the program as "an operetta tango." It is a large chunk of psychedelic lampooning, frequently in such a state of panic that it is impossible to distinguish the targets of its bombardment.

A Shakespearian ham狂 and raves and the Court of Russia makes an address, while Mimi Freud, pregnant, wanders about in a forest. Freud, who discovers psychoanalysis in New York City.

The play is a feeble fantasy about the visit of a superior, non-conforming individual to a town suffocated by philistinism. He is unappreciated and soon jailed and then ordered to submit to psychiatric treatment. That you may have heard this story many times before is not the point. The oldest material may be rejuvenated with imagination. But here one has the familiar in too familiar form.

Philippe Entremont will be the conductor as well as the piano soloist in Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 on Dec. 1 with the Lamoureux Orchestra at the Salle Pleyel in Paris. On the program are Brahms's "Academic Festival" overture and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," staged by Günther Rennert and conducted by Karl Böhm, is scheduled as the season-opening production at Milan's La Scala on Dec. 7, with a cast including James King, Jeanette Pilou,

Jean Richard
...quality circus.

and by Jacques Kalisz as the doctor. May the praise that has

greeted this first effort inspire the author's future writing.

The enthusiastic reception accorded "Le Péris Bleu" (at the Martinis) is another case critical indulgence, interesting that it marks the boulevard's acceptance of the avant-garde theater's technique of more than a decade ago. The author, Vic Lanoux, has appropriated the plan of the early Ionesco to relate a fantastic fable about strange plagues that sweeps the world. But his is but imitation of the absurd theater's externalities, has nothing of Ionesco's theatrical skill and originality and the black humor he would dispense is painfully strained. It is Odette Loti as the average woman who meets every catastrophe with stoic resignation, who brightens the evening with a wimpy whimsicality. Some critics seem to be mistaking performances plays.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Walter Berry and John Macur

"Goya," a new opera by T. Aubin, with a libretto by Raymond Escholier based on the life of the artist, had its premiere Nov. 23 at the Vienna State Opera. Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct, and the cast is headed by Helen Donath as Pamina, Horst Leibenthal as Tamino, Heinz Holzschek as Papageno and Hans Sotin as Sarastro.

The centenary of the birth Reynaldo Hahn (1875-1947) is marked Nov. 29 at the Mai-Orpheus in Paris with a program that includes excerpts from his operetta "Clownette," a "Mahina," the Concerto for Piano and Orchestra with Magda Gómez-Gómez as soloist, and the chestnut suite from "La Fête Chinoise." Michel Penn and Jacques Jansen will be vocal soloists and the French Radio's Orchestra Lyrique will be conducted by Charles Pusté-Lambaret.

One-act plays by Ron Tay and Lawrence Ferlinghetti will be presented every Friday and Saturday at 8:30 p.m. beginning Dec. 13 by the Paris American Arts Studio, in conjunction with the United Services Organization's Avenue des Champs-Elysées.

Gesa Andra will be the soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1 and Moshe Atzmon will be the conductor for a concert by the visiting Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra Dec. 3 at the Maison de l'ORTF in Paris. Works by Beethoven and Ravel are also on the program.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Dizzy Gillespie and his quintet are at Ronnie Scott's night.

PARIS—Bluesman Freddie King will be at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées Dec. 5 at 8:30 p.m. Jazz concerts are scheduled every Monday during December at the Théâtre Mouffetard at 8:30 p.m.

The Golden Gate Quartet, con-

Nov. 29 at the Gruga Halle; in Rotterdam, Nov. 30 at the Sportpaleis; in Antwerp, Dec. 1 at the Sportpaleis; in Paris, Dec. 2 at the Palais des Sports and in London, Dec. 4 and 5 at the Hammermith Odeon.

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INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1974

Page 2

Canadians to Raise Loan From Arab Oil Countries

TORONTO, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ)—Ontario Hydro, one of North America's largest utilities, said today it plans to close a debt issue early next year in the Middle East.

Ontario provincial Treasurer John White, just back from a trip to the Persian Gulf, said a Middle East agent to represent the utility with prospective Arab underwriters and investors will be selected next week.

Though Ontario Hydro needs some \$1 billion over the next two years for its previously-reported capacity expansion schemes, the initial Middle East bond offering "will be modest," Mr. White said. He added that the "percentage of the issue will be to open the door for future, larger, demands on our funds."

Terms of the new issue will be negotiated by the agent, but there's some indication Middle East investors may be willing to invest in some longer maturity issues than previously, a "longer year or so," the Ontario official said.

The short-term money markets of the world are now glutted with Arab funds. Mr. White added, and Swiss banks are no longer ideal repositories for oil money: "They are beginning to charge negative interest on deposits," he said.

Arab Officials Urge the West to Set Investment Schemes

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ)—Arab financial officials today called for collaboration with Western nations to develop a really beneficial program for investment of Arab oil money in the West.

Addressing a three-day banking seminar here, Abdellatif Al-Hamed, head of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, former Lebanon finance minister Elias Saba urged the West to take the initiative toward providing "safe areas of investment" for Arab money.

The seminar is sponsored by the Lebanese Association of Banks to promote Beirut as an international financial center.

Bankers from Britain, the United States, several European countries and Singapore are part.

Public Outcry

Mr. Al-Hamed said there have been attempts by Arab countries to transform their monetary wealth into real assets in the industrialized West. "But every time we bid for an equity in a major industrial or commercial unit, there is invariably a deafening public outcry," he said.

"Of course we want to invest in well-established and prosperous concerns," Mr. Al-Hamed continued. "No one expects we would invest in declining stock markets or companies which have the seeds of eventual bankruptcy."

"We have a growing stake in the world's prosperity. This is why we have to create financial markets that would complement and compete with other financial centers," he said.

Mr. Saba urged the Arab oil ministers to transform their monetary assets into real assets to cut price inflation and currency valuation.

"The Arabs must be allowed to come shareholders in the Western economy, for in this way they will seek to ensure the prosperity and growth of these economies," he said.

Uranium Discovery

In another development, Arab businessmen said uranium has been found in the United Arab Emirates.

They said the discovery was made by a United Nations survey at Wadi Qleidi in Fujairah, UAE member-state on the western coast of the Gulf of Oman.

The UAE federal government in Abu Dhabi is withholding details of the discovery pending the outcome of economic feasibility studies.

Dutch Airline Said to Plan 300 Layoffs

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Royal Dutch Airlines, hard hit by oil-price rises and other economic difficulties, is contemplating moves which will result in laying off some 300 employees, unidentified informants said today.

A KLM spokesman would not comment on the airlines' plans but informants confirmed a report in today's edition of Amsterdam's daily *De Telegraaf* that KLM is scheduling the layoff for the 1974-1975 fiscal year, which begins April 1, 1975.

KLM president Sergio Orlandini reportedly told airline management officials in a September letter that KLM's personnel would have to be cut back from 17,000 to 16,500. The cuts will bypass the airline's 725-man pilot corps, *De Telegraaf* said.

In the September letter, Mr. Orlandini said the airline expected a loss of \$8 to 100 million (530 to 640 million) in the 1974-1975 fiscal year, as opposed to 35.9 million guilders in 1973-1974.

According to *De Telegraaf*, Mr. Orlandini outlined the cuts yesterday to personnel organizations and transport workers' unions. A spokesman for the transport workers' union of the Dutch trade union federation declined comment, saying the unions had edged silence pending a KLM conference set for tomorrow.

German Aide Confident On Oil Crisis Survival

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Nov. 28—West German Finance Minister Hans Apel said today he believes the world will survive the oil crisis and the distortions it has caused in international finance.

Despite the quadrupling of oil prices in the past year, "no real differences have emerged yet," Mr. Apel told the Foreign Press Association here. Without referring to the massive balance-of-payments deficits most non-oil countries are ringing up, Mr. Apel quoted International Monetary Fund statistics which showed that most countries had actually increased their currency reserves in the past year.

He attributed this to increases in liquidity worldwide plus the flow of petrodollars back into industrial nations from the oil producers.

Mr. Apel said he is not concerned about the danger of Arab takeovers of Western industry, and reckoned that surpluses on oil money next year would amount to only 10 per cent of

the investment required by industrial nations.

The real problem, Mr. Apel said, is a structural one. "Can the democracies overcome their problem of structural adjustment with social justice?" He indicated that this is happening in West Germany, "but the question must be posed whether some countries can overcome the crisis without structural changes."

At the same time, he insisted that "the problems are solvable." The central question is whether the oil countries, with their large surpluses, will accept the principle of recycling their funds to the benefit of all.

So far, the oil balance-of-payments problems have been smoothly financed, he said. He saw no reason to panic or to rush into the mechanics of setting up a new system to cope with the changes caused by the oil crisis.

Mr. Apel said that inflation, which is approaching Latin American levels in some European countries, remains the real cause



Hans Apel

for anxiety. He admitted that recycling of petrodollars is no solution in the long run, but he said there are other alternatives such as investments and joint ventures.

"For the next X months, there will be no collapse," he said. Later, he added that his optimistic view did not stretch beyond the next eight months at this stage.

© Los Angeles Times

Discord Between Governments, Airlines Cited

Talks on Air Fare Rates Break Down

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Conflicting government policies and disagreement between the airlines are complicating efforts to fix new fares on North Atlantic routes, officials of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said today.

The survey team was commissioned by the UN economic development organization following a request by the IATA. The survey has begun last July, the businessmen said.

The 29 North Atlantic carriers who broke off their latest round of fares talks here in total dead-

lock yesterday are trying to set ticket prices to go into effect next Feb. 1.

Director general Knut Henningsen of IATA, whose auspices the talks were held, will now consult directly with the top executives of the airlines in the hope of smoothing things out.

The talks were interrupted after the airlines failed to agree on new rates for the 22-45 days between North America and Europe and three carriers flatly refused to accept the "Apex"—advanced purchase excursion fare for payment and booking 60 days in advance of the flight.

The Apex fare was originally accepted last summer to go into effect last Nov. 1 with proposed rates between \$313 in winter and \$435 in the peak summer season for a return flight New York-London.

It was based on an assumption that competing independent charter airlines would agree on higher charter rates, and part of a package agreement providing for an average fares increase of 10 per cent to meet higher fuel costs.

When the charter lines failed to increase rates sufficiently the scheduled carriers scrapped the agreement, withdrew the Apex arrangement and maintained existing fares with minor modifications as a stopgap until Jan. 31 in the hope of concluding a new long-term fare structure in the meantime.

Sony officials blamed the sharp decline in higher tax payments and increased labor and raw material costs.

Sony's sales and other income totaled 163.05 billion yen in the October period, down from 144.407 billion yen a year earlier.

Under the extended agreement the winter season fare for an

economy class return flight New York-London is \$584.

The IATA spokesman said the scheduled airlines' greatest problems stem from the fact that governments have been urging higher fares with the civil aviation authorities in the United States, Canada and Europe all issuing different guidelines, while the charter companies failed to set higher uniform fares.

The loan guarantees were designed to bridge the gap between Zurich's immediate purchase payments of 50 million or 100 million marks, depending on whether it exercised its option, and the 200 million marks cash Mr. Gerling would have to contribute to the compensation plan.

A consortium spokesman said that in talks lasting well past the formal deadline of 5 p.m. yesterday, neither Mr. Gerling nor

the bid was directed both at Mr. Gerling and at the Zurich company, which last week agreed to purchase 25.1 per cent of Mr. Gerling's Cologne-based insurance group and to take an option on another 25.9 per cent.

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The announcement has been expected for several months. It is the nation's first major nationalization plan. The government of President Carlos Andres Perez has also said that the nation's most important industry, oil, will be nationalized in 1975.

Iron ore exports are Venezuela's second most important source of revenue. It exports about 22 million tons of iron ore a year, most of it to the United States.

Mr. Gamboas said that Orinoco Mining Co., a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. and Iron Mines Co. of Venezuela, owned by Bethlehem Steel Corp., will receive a little over \$100 million in compensation, according to Argenis Gamboas, president of the Corporacion Venezolana de Guayana, the state-owned company that will administer the iron companies after takeover.

Venezuelan workers have expressed apprehension recently over what may happen once the government assumes control. Mr. Perez assured the employees of the American companies that the government would honor the contracts between the companies and the workers and that employees would be entitled to all the accumulated benefits they have earned under private management.

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Mr. Gamboas said that Orinoco Mining Co. would receive \$63,720,000, and Iron Mines Co. would receive \$17,674,418 for all of their property in Venezuela. The companies do not own the iron ore deposits they mine but were granted mining concessions by the Venezuelan government that were due to expire in the year 2000.

The 10-month current account showed a preliminary surplus of 2.8 billion marks in October, compared with 13,955 billion in September and 10,627 billion marks from 14,726 billion in the like 1973 period.

October exports were at 21,331 billion marks, against 18,821 billion in September and 17,915 billion in October in the like 1973 period.

The 10-month current account showed a surplus of 18.9 billion marks, compared with a surplus of 11,933 billion in October 1973.

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2,500,000 Shares

Continental Telephone Corporation Common Stock

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Drexel Burnham & Co.	Allen & Company
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.	The First Boston Corporation	Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Incorporated	Incorporated	Securities Corporation
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated	Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated	Incorporated
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co.
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
Lehman Brothers	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Salomon Brothers
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
Smith, Barney & Co.	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
Basle Securities Corporation	Robert Fleming	Kleinwort, Benson
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	UBS-DB Corporation	Cazenove Incorporated
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
County Bank Ltd.	Banque Worms	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated
NM Rothschild & Sons	Pierson, Heldring & Pierson	NM Rothschild & Sons
Limited	Incorporated	Limited

All these Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CURAÇAO TOKYO HOLDING N.V.

U.S. \$20,000,000 10 1/4 per cent. Guaranteed Notes due 1981

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Ginko)

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

A. E. Ames & Co. Amer International

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Androsco Bank A.S.

Arnhem and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Associated Japanese Bank

Limited

Limited

Banco de Roma

Banco Uruguayo

Bank of America International

Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana

The Bank of Tokyo (Luxembourg) S.A.

Limited

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.

Bank Max Fischer E.C.V.

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Banco Génerale du Luxembourg S.A.

Limited

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert S.C.S.

Banque Louis-Dreyfus

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufzine, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de París y des Pays-Bas Belgique

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Worms

Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.

Limited

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines

Baring Brothers & Co.

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

Basis Securities Corporation

Limited

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Bergen Privatbank

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank

Limited

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires

James Capel & Co.

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Limited

Citicorp International Bank

Clariden Bank

Compagnia Finanziaria Immobiliare S.p.A.

Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements

(Underwriters) S.A.

Crédit Commercial de France

Credit Industriel et Commercial

Credit Lyonnais

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Limited

Credito Italiano

Daiwa Europe N.V.

DBS-Daiwa Securities International

The Deltek Banking Corporation

Limited

Den norske Creditbank

Deutsche Girozentrale

Dillon Read Overseas Corporation

Dresdner Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Euramerica International Bank

European Banking Company

Finter Bank

First Boston (Europe) Limited

Limited

Robert Fleming & Co.

Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Greenfield's Incorporated

Limited

Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas)

Hill Samuel & Co.

Japan International Bank Ltd.

Jardine Fleming & Company Limited

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

Kidder, Peabody International

Kjellbergsvens Handelsbank

Kleinwort, Benson

Lazard Brothers & Co.

Lazard Frères et Cie.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Lloyd's Bank International

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

London & Continental Bankers Limited

London Multinational Bank

Manufacturers Hanover

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Midland Bank

Limited

Morgan & Co. International S.A.

Morgan Grenfell & Co.

National Westminster Bank Group

Nederlandche Middenstandsbank N.V.

Nestlé, Thorens Limited

New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

The Nippon Kangyo Kikinmara Securities Co., Ltd.

Norimex Europe N.V.

Limited

Norddeutsche Landesbank

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

Orion Bank

Pohjola-aiden Yhdyspankki Oy

Limited

Post-Och Creditbanken, Pkbanken

Privatbanken Aktieselskab

N.M. Rothschild & Sons

Nordiska Föreningarna AB.

Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.

Shields Model Roland

Singer & Friedlander

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Limited

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Sumitomo White Weld

Limited

Tokyo Finance (Asia) Ltd.

Tradition Securities

UBS-DB Corporation

Union Bank of Switzerland

Limited

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Wardley

Vereins- und Westbank

Limited

White, Weld & Co.

Williams, Gly & Co.

Wood Gandy

Yamuchi International (Europe) Limited

Limited

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Angel's headwear
- 5 Office worker
- 10 Fitzgerald
- 14 Old Greek coin
- 15 Object pettily
- 16 Time of day
- 17 Honey drink
- 18 At (over)
- 19 Wrapper's need
- 20 Stephen Foster favorite
- 23 Kettle parts
- 24 Doe: Suffix
- 25 Entertain
- 26 Indulged
- 33 Styptic base
- 34 English county
- 36 Gardner
- 37 Dogpatch resident
- 39 Soldiers' Abbr.
- 40 Monastery head
- 42 Follow persistently
- 43 Black-green tea
- 46 Relish
- 47 Old word for a Methodist preacher
- 48 Relic plus
- 49 Old word for a
- 50 Impend
- 51 Knowledge
- 52 Connective
- 53 Certain changed beast
- 60 Lose enthusiasm
- 61 Gold color
- 62 Minerals
- 63 Influence
- 64 Famous mutiny
- 65 Sparse
- 66 Greek Mars
- 67 Lined with shade trees
- 68 Venture
- 51 Tie the knot
- 52 French parent
- 53 Seven: Prefix
- 54 Electric catfishes
- 55 Kind of room
- 56 Earlier
- 57 — Dim
- 58 Part of N.A.M.: Abb.
- 59 Furious
- 60 Elicit
- 61 Old-fashioned
- 62 Flirtatious look
- 63 Western show
- 64 Penicillium fungus
- 65 Lavender's partner
- 66 Shone
- 67 Resides
- 68 Suffix for fiction or station
- 69 Work on bushes
- 70 Travel agent's offer
- 71 Kind of stock poker card
- 72 Two-fold
- 73 Surface
- 74 Bring up
- 75 Old slave
- 76 Man of figures: Abbr.

DOWN

- 1 sapiens
- 2 Biblical victim
- 3 Oppress
- 4 Ex-sweetheart
- 5 Heated milk
- 6 Response to "au revoir," in old gag
- 7 Miss Arden et al.
- 8 Miss Foch
- 9 "That — religion"
- 10 Relic plus
- 11 Impend
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